Australian Government
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

ABARES

Weekly Australian Climate, Water and Agricultural Update

No. 32/2023

17 August 2023

Summary of key issues

- For the week ending 16 August 2023, frontal systems and a trough brought showers to southern parts of Australia. Up to 50 millimetres of rainfall was recorded in parts of Western Australia, eastern New South Wales and in western Tasmania. A high-pressure system kept the remainder of the country dry and clear.
- Across cropping regions, rainfall totals of up to 25 millimetres were recorded in central New South Wales and southern and central parts of Western Australia. Little to no rainfall was recorded in the remaining cropping regions and these regions will require sufficient and timely rain in the coming weeks and months to maintain current levels of winter crop production, following a gradual decline in soil moisture reserves (see Section 1.1).
- Highly variable rainfall globally during July has led to mixed production prospects for wheat, maize, soybeans and rice. Below average rainfall and above average temperatures in recent months have also negatively affected corn production across parts of Argentina, Brazil, the European Union and the United States. Global production conditions have deteriorated compared to those used to formulate ABARES forecasts of global grain supplies and world prices in its June 2023 edition of the Agricultural Commodities Report. As a result, global grain and oilseed production is likely to be lower than that forecast in June (see Section 1.2).
- Over the 8-days to 24 August 2023, fronts and troughs are expected to bring showers to south-eastern parts of the country. A high-pressure system is expected to bring mainly dry conditions to the remainder of the country (see Section 1.3).
- Across cropping regions, rainfall totals of up to 25 millimetres are expected central South Australia and southern and eastern margins of Victoria and New South Wales, while falls of up to 15 millimetres are expected in parts of South Australia, much of Victoria and southeastern New South Wales. Little to no rainfall is expected in northern New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia. Following a dry August so far in Queensland and northern New South Wales and given the current well below average levels of soil moisture, crops and pasture is these areas will be prone to heat and moisture stress, negatively affecting production prospects (see Section 1.3).
- Water storage levels in the Murray-Darling Basin (MDB) increased between 10 August 2023 and 17 August 2023 by 94 gigalitres (GL). Current volume of water held in storage is 20 899 GL. This is 3 percent or 575 GL less than at the same time last year.
- Allocation prices in the Victorian Murray below the Barmah Choke increased from $148 on 10 August 2023 to $152 on 17 August 2023. Prices are lower in the Goulburn-Broken and regions above the Barmah choke due to the binding of the Goulburn intervalley trade limit and Barmah choke trade constraint.

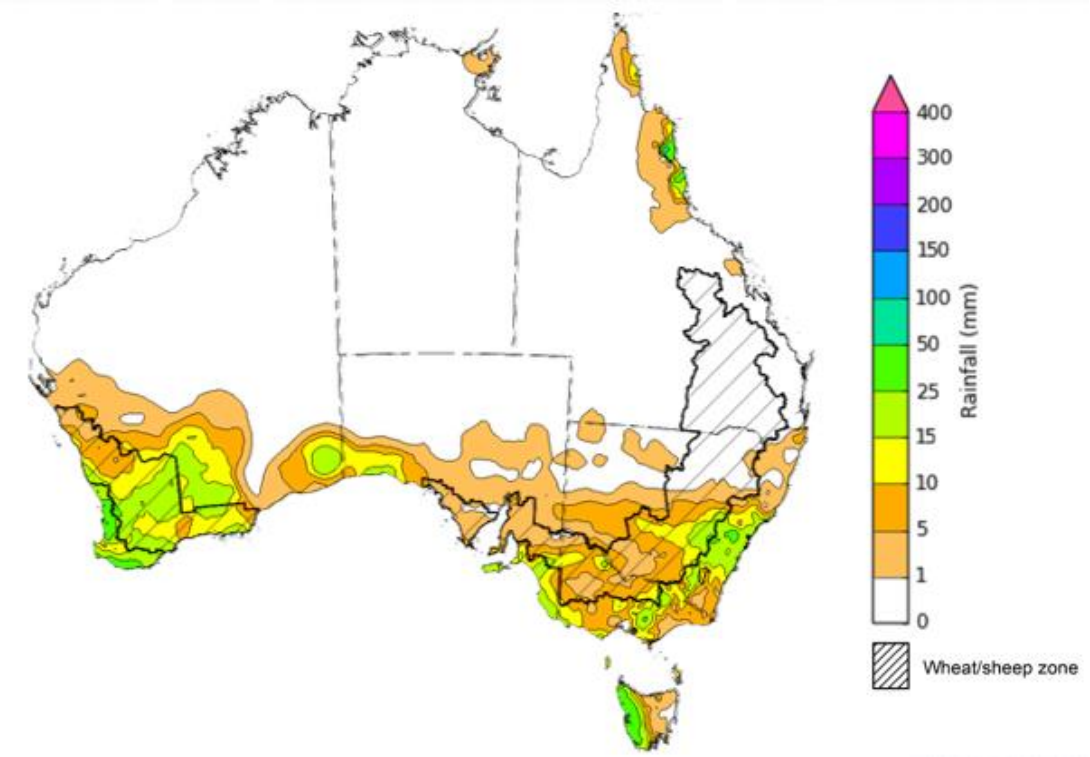
1. Climate

1.1. Rainfall this week

For the week ending 16 August 2023, frontal systems and a trough brought showers to southern parts of Australia. Up to 50 millimetres of rainfall was recorded in parts of Western Australia, eastern New South Wales and in western Tasmania. A high-pressure system kept the remainder of the country dry and clear.

Across cropping regions, rainfall totals of up to 25 millimetres were recorded in central New South Wales and southern and central parts of Western Australia. Little to no rainfall was recorded in the remaining cropping regions and these regions will require sufficient and timely rain in the coming weeks and months to maintain current levels of winter crop production, following a gradual decline in soil moisture reserves.

Rainfall for the week ending 16 August 2023



 Issued: 16/8/2023

Note: The rainfall analyses and associated maps utilise data contained in the Bureau of Meteorology climate database, the Australian Data Archive for Meteorology (ADAM). The analyses are initially produced automatically from real-time data with limited quality control. They are intended to provide a general overview of rainfall across Australia as quickly as possible after the observations are received. For further information go to http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/rainfall/

1.2. Global production conditions and climate outlook

Crop production is affected by long-term trends in average rainfall and temperature, interannual climate variability, shocks during specific growth stages, and extreme weather events. Some crops are more tolerant than others to certain types of stresses, and at each growth stage, different types of stresses affect each crop species in different ways.

The precipitation anomalies and outlooks presented here give an indication of the current and future state of production conditions for the major grain and oilseed producing countries which are responsible for over 80% of global production. This is an important input to assessing the global grain supply outlook.

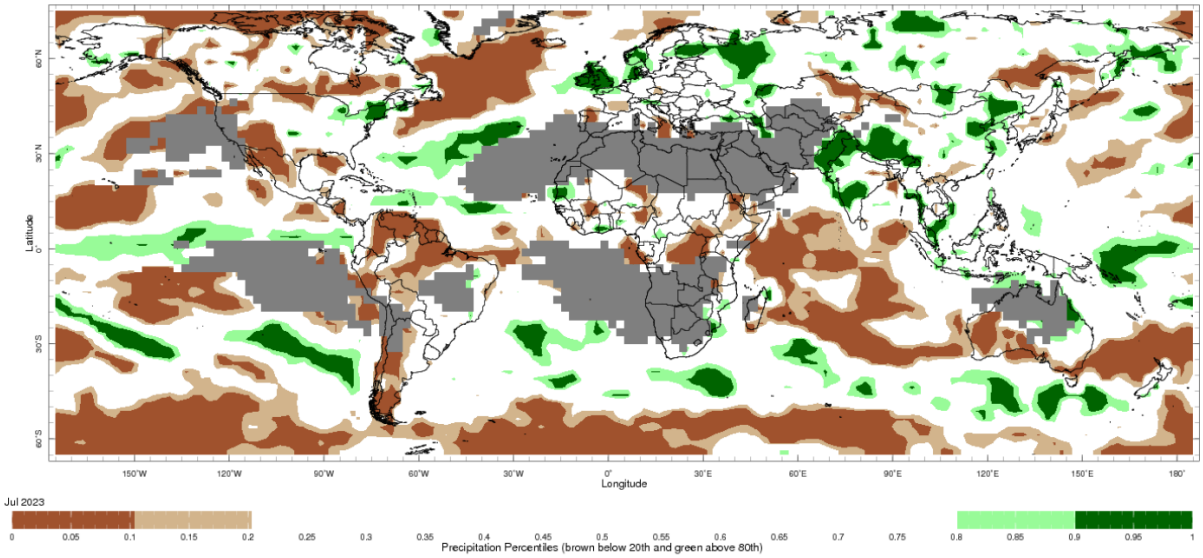
July precipitation percentiles and current production conditions

As of the end of July 2023, precipitation was highly variable for the world's major grain-producing and oilseed-producing regions.

In the northern hemisphere, precipitation was generally average across Canada, except for some southern production regions where it was below average. In the United States, precipitation was highly variable, ranging from above average in the northeast to well below average in the west and north. Precipitation was average to above average in UK, Europe, India, China and the Russian Federation and parts of Kazakhstan. July precipitation was generally average across the remainder of the major grain-producing and oilseed-producing regions in the northern hemisphere.

In the southern hemisphere, July precipitation was generally average in South America, with western parts of Argentina being the main exception, where it was below average. In Australia, July precipitation was well below average across western and southern cropping regions while it was average for Queensland and New South Wales. Precipitation was generally average to above average across the remainder of major grain-producing and oilseed-producing regions in the southern hemisphere.

Global precipitation percentiles, July 2023



Note: The world precipitation percentiles indicate a ranking of precipitation for July, with the driest (0th percentile) being 0 on the scale and the wettest (100th percentile) being 1 on the scale. Percentiles are based on precipitation estimates from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center's Climate Anomaly Monitoring System Outgoing Precipitation Index dataset. Precipitation estimates for July 2023 are compared with rainfall recorded for that period during the 1981 to 2010 base period.

Source: International Research Institute for Climate and Society

As of 28 July 2023, global production conditions were variable for wheat, maize, soybeans and rice.

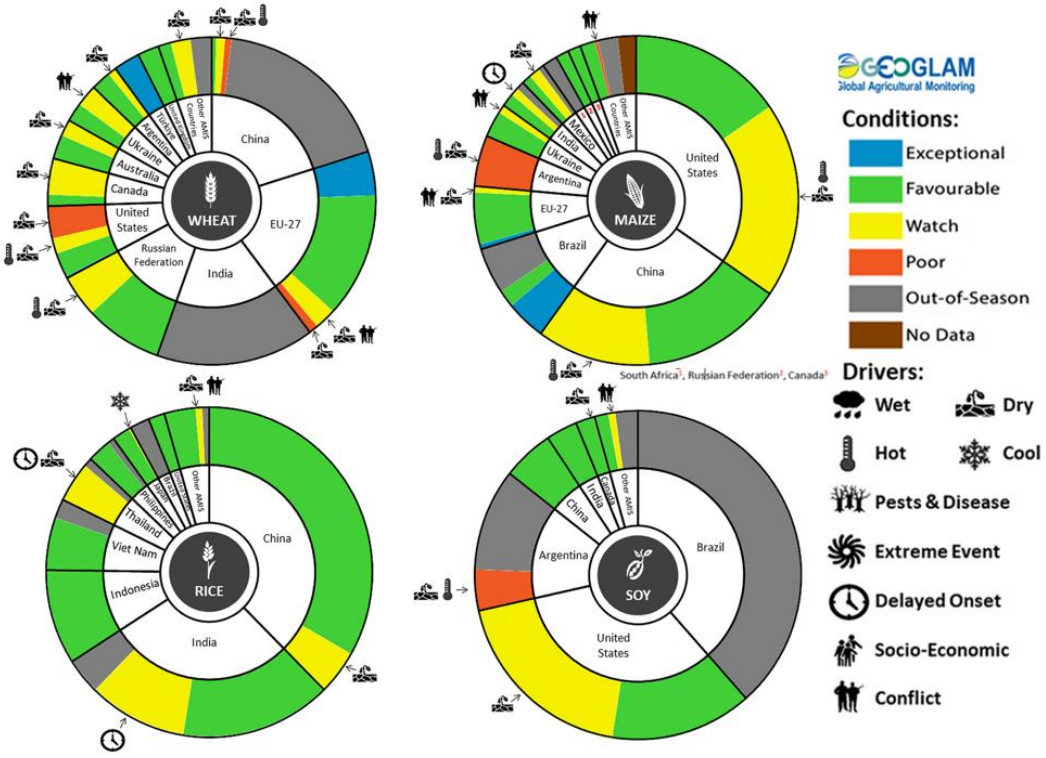
In the northern hemisphere, harvesting of winter wheat and the development of spring wheat is continuing under mixed conditions in Canada, the US, the Russian Federation and in Ukraine away from the war zone. In China, the EU, the UK and Türkiye conditions are generally favourable, except for Spain where harvesting continues with poor yields. In the southern hemisphere, July rains have improved conditions in some cropping areas in Australia and South America.

For maize, production conditions were generally mixed in the US, Mexico, northern China and central Ukraine due to dryness, but July rains and lower temperatures have improved conditions in parts of the eastern and far western Corn Belt in the US. In the EU, conditions are generally favourable as the dryness in Spain is balanced out by higher yield expectations in central and eastern Europe. In Brazil, the harvest for the summer-planted crop is underway with record yields in central west regions. In Argentina, harvest is underway for the summer-planted crop under poor conditions due to dryness throughout the season.

Conditions are mixed for rice production in India and Thailand due to late arrival of monsoonal rain. In China, harvesting of early-season crop is wrapping up and sowing of late-season crop is continuing under favourable conditions. Similarly, the sowing of dry- and harvesting of wet-season rice is wrapping up in Indonesia under favourable conditions. In Vietnam, harvesting of dry-season rice is wrapping up and sowing of wet-season rice in the south is beginning under favourable conditions. In the US, conditions are favourable with an increase in sown area compared to last year.

For soybeans, harvest of both early- and late planted crops wrapped up in Argentina with poor yields due to dry conditions throughout the growing season. In the US, an extremely dry spring and June has reduced yield prospects across much of main growing areas, but July rains have improved conditions in the eastern Corn Belt. In China, conditions have improved from July rains. In India, sowing of majority of crops have been completed after initial delays.

Crop conditions, AMIS countries, 28 July 2023



AMIS Agricultural Market Information System. Source: AMIS

The global climate outlook for September 2023 to November 2023 indicates that variable rainfall conditions are expected for the world's major grain-producing and oilseed-producing regions. Outlooks and potential production impacts for the major grain and oilseed producing countries are presented in the table.

Rainfall outlook and potential impact on the future state of production conditions between September 2023 to November 2023

Region	August - October rainfall outlook	Potential impact on production
Argentina	Average to above average rainfall is likely except for the northern parts where below average rainfall is likely.	Above average rainfall is likely to benefit the heading and filling of wheat and the planting of corn, cotton and soybeans. These conditions may also be benefiting early corn silking, and the planting of soybeans, sunflower, rice, sorghum and millet in November. However, below average rainfall across parts of northern Argentina is likely adversely corn and soybean planting and development through the September to November period..
Black Sea Region	Average rainfall is more likely in Ukraine, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation.	Average rainfall is likely to support spring wheat harvesting in the north-east of Russia and early cotton harvesting in southern regions. Average rainfall across Kazakhstan and Ukraine is likely to support winter wheat and rapeseed planting in September, and corn and sunflower filling in September and October.
Brazil	Extremely below average rainfall is likely across much of Brazil except for the far south where above average rainfall is likely.	Below average rainfall across much of Brazil is likely adversely corn and soybean planting and development in October and November. Above average rainfall in parts of southern Brazil is likely to benefit wheat filling leading up to harvest in October, as well as corn and soybean planting and development in September and October.
Canada	Average rainfall is more likely for much of Canada, especially across major production regions.	Average rainfall is unlikely to be sufficient to increase the yield potential of corn, soybeans and sunflower at the grain filling and maturing stage through September and October.
China	Average to above average rainfall is more likely across China.	Average rainfall is likely to benefit the development and harvest of cotton, corn, sorghum, soybean, sunflower, groundnuts and spring wheat across north-eastern, southern and western China. In central China, above average rainfall is likely to support the planting of winter wheat and rapeseed in October.
Europe	Average to above average rainfall is more likely.	Average rainfall may benefit the development and harvest of corn, cotton and sorghum in western and central Europe. Average rainfall may also benefit winter wheat and rapeseed planting in parts of western and central Europe during October and November.
South Asia (India)	Average rainfall is more likely across India except for some parts in the central and southwest where below rainfall is likely.	Average rainfall is likely to benefit cotton blooming in the south during September. It will also assist corn, sorghum, rice, millet, groundnuts and sunflower filling in September leading up to harvest in October and November, and winter wheat and rapeseed planting in November.
Southeast Asia (SEA)	Generally average to below average rainfall is more likely.	Below average rainfall in SEA is likely to affect corn and rice maturing during September leading up to harvest in October.
The United States of America	Generally average to above average rainfall is more likely for the US.	Average rainfall is likely to adversely affect the filling and maturing of soybeans, sunflower, millet, cotton, rice, corn, sorghum and groundnuts in September leading up to harvest in October and November.

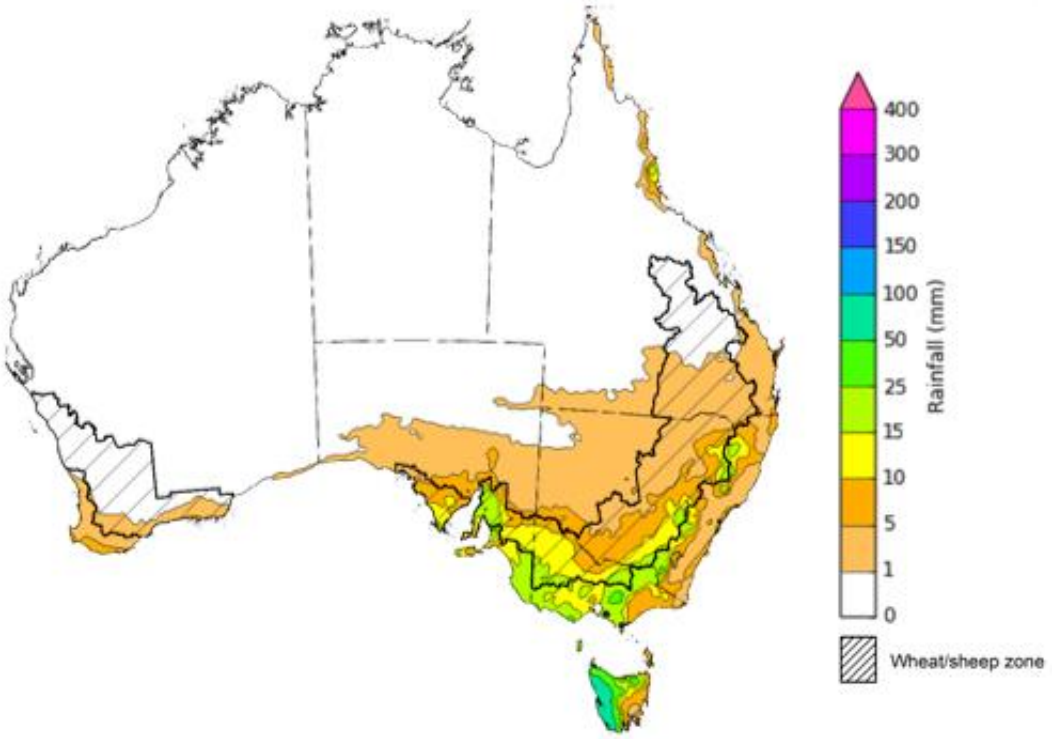
1.4. Rainfall forecast for the next eight days

Over the 8-days to 24 August 2023, fronts and troughs are expected to bring showers to south-eastern parts of the country. A high-pressure system is expected to bring mainly dry conditions to the remainder of the country.

Across cropping regions, rainfall totals of up to 25 millimetres are expected central South Australia and southern and eastern margins of Victoria and New South Wales, while falls of up to 15 millimetres are expected in parts of South Australia, much of Victoria and south-eastern New South Wales. Little to no rainfall is expected in northern New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia.

Following a dry August so far in Queensland and northern New South Wales and given the current well below average levels of soil moisture, crops and pastures is these areas will be disposed to heat and moisture stress, negatively affect production potential.

Total forecast rainfall for the period 17 August 2023 to 24 August 2023



 Issued 17/8/2023

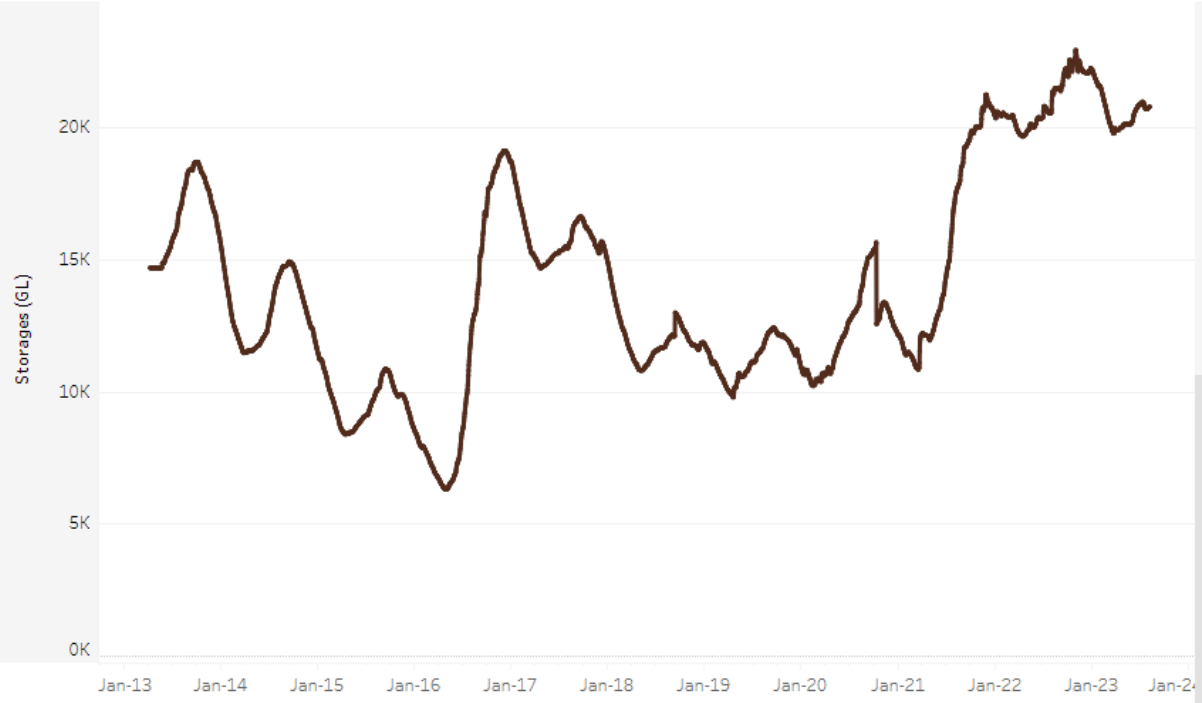
Note: This rainfall forecast is produced from computer models. As the model outputs are not altered by weather forecasters, it is important to check local forecasts and warnings issued by the Bureau of Meteorology.

2. Water

2.1. Water markets – current week

Water storage levels in the Murray-Darling Basin (MDB) increased between 10 August 2023 and 17 August 2023 by 94 gigalitres (GL). Current volume of water held in storage is 20 899 GL. This is 3 percent or 575 GL less than at the same time last year.

Water storages in the Murray-Darling Basin, 2013–2023

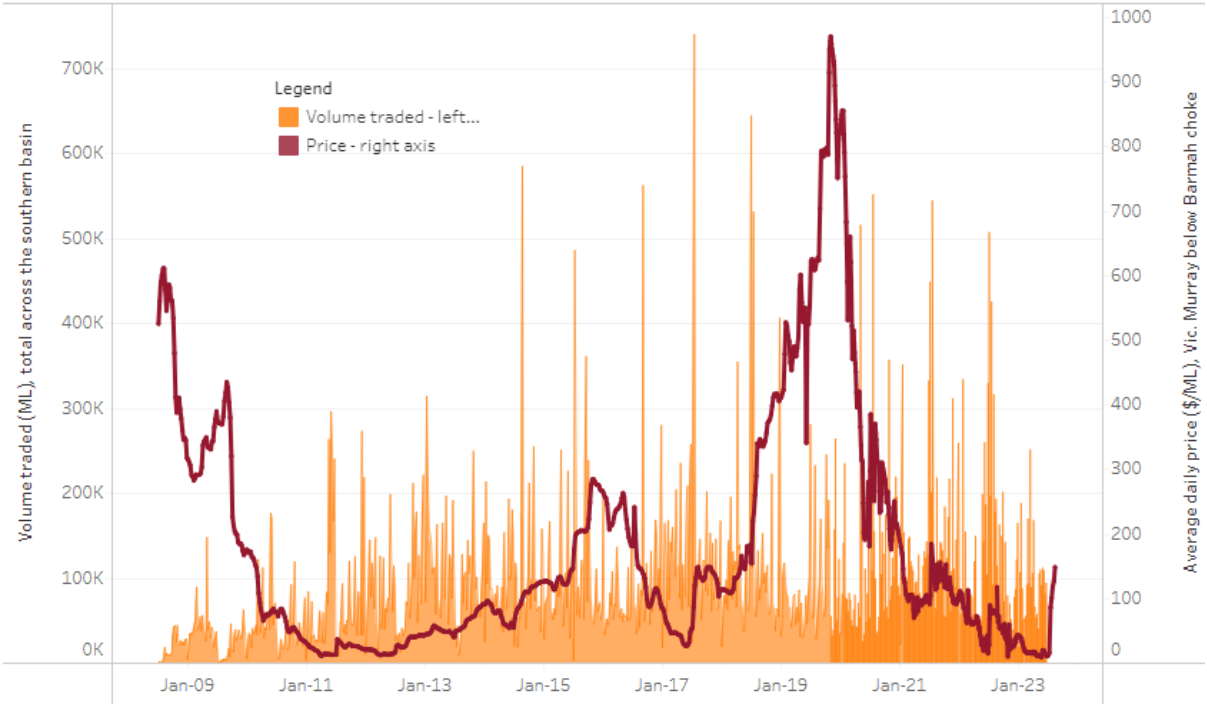


Water storage data is sourced from the Bureau of Meteorology.

Allocation prices in the Victorian Murray below the Barmah Choke increased from $148 on 10 August 2023 to $152 on 17 August 2023. Prices are lower in the Goulburn-Broken and regions above the Barmah choke due to the binding of the Goulburn intervalley trade limit and Barmah choke trade constraint.

Region	$/ML
NSW Murray Above	61
NSW Murrumbidgee	156
VIC Goulburn-Broken	108
VIC Murray Below	152

Surface water trade activity, Southern Murray–Darling Basin



The trades shown reflect estimated market activity and do not encompass all register trades. The price is shown for the VIC Murray below the Barmah choke. Historical prices (before 1 July 2019) are ABARES estimates after removing outliers from BOM water register data. Prices after 1 July 2019 and prior to the 30 October 2019 reflect recorded transaction prices as sourced from Ruralco. Prices after the 30 October 2019 are sourced from Waterflow. Data for volume traded is sourced from the BOM water register. Only the price data shown is current on 17 August 2023.

To access the full, interactive, weekly water dashboard, which contains the latest and historical water storage, water market and water allocation information, please visit https://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/products/weekly_update/weeakly-update-17823

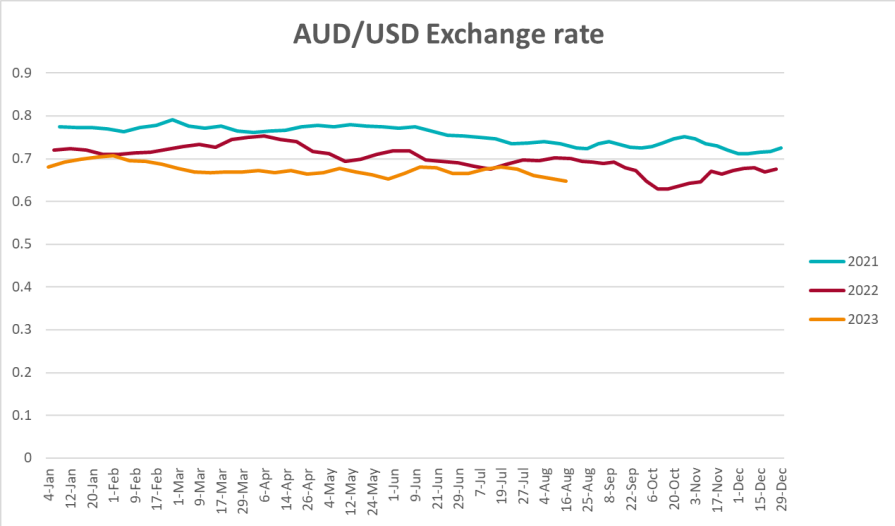
3. Commodities

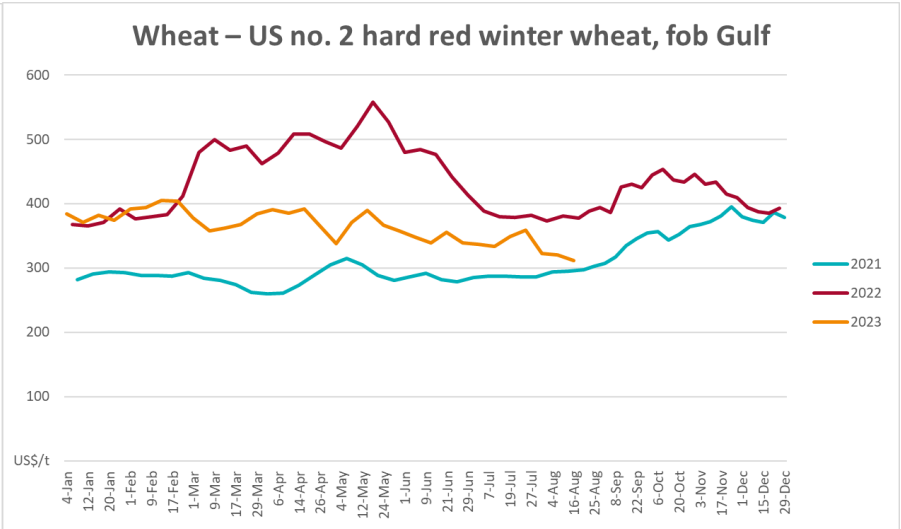
Indicator	Week ended	Unit	Latest Price	Previous Week	Weekly change	Price 12 months ago	Annual change
Selected world indicator prices							
AUD/USD Exchange rate	16-Aug	A$/US$	0.65	0.65	-1%	0.69	-7%
Wheat – US no. 2 hard red winter wheat, fob Gulf	16-Aug	US$/t	312	320	-2%	388	-20%
Corn – US no. 2 yellow corn, fob Gulf	16-Aug	US$/t	202	206	-2%	301	-33%
Canola – Rapeseed, Canada, fob Vancouver	16-Aug	US$/t	598	611	-2%	700	-15%
Cotton – Cotlook 'A' Index	16-Aug	USc/lb	98	96	2%	133	-27%
Sugar – Intercontinental Exchange, nearby futures, no.11 contract	16-Aug	USc/lb	23.9	24.0	0%	18	34%
Wool – Eastern Market Indicator	09-Aug	Ac/kg clean	1,163	1,176	-1%	1,420	-18%
Wool – Western Market Indicator	09-Aug	Ac/kg clean	1,320	1,332	-1%	1,430	-8%
Selected Australian grain export prices							
Milling Wheat – APW, Port Adelaide, SA	16-Aug	A$/t	471	472	0%	534	-12%
Feed Wheat – ASW, Port Adelaide, SA	16-Aug	A$/t	449	452	-1%	494	-9%
Feed Barley – Port Adelaide, SA	16-Aug	A$/t	382	375	2%	459	-17%
Canola – Kwinana, WA	16-Aug	A$/t	831	835	-1%	1,049	-21%
Grain Sorghum – Brisbane, QLD	16-Aug	A$/t	503	500	1%	420	20%
Selected domestic livestock indicator prices							
Beef – Eastern Young Cattle Indicator	16-Aug	Ac/kg cwt	543	557	-3%	947	-43%
Mutton – Mutton indicator (18–24 kg fat score 2–3), Vic	16-Aug	Ac/kg cwt	224	222	1%	510	-56%
Lamb – Eastern States Trade Lamb Indicator	09-Aug	Ac/kg cwt	445	450	-1%	723	-38%
Pig – Eastern Seaboard (60.1–75 kg), average of buyers & sellers	02-Aug	Ac/kg cwt	343	343	0%	367	-7%
Goats – Eastern States (12.1–16 kg)	07-Jun	Ac/kg cwt	324	330	-2%	838	-61%

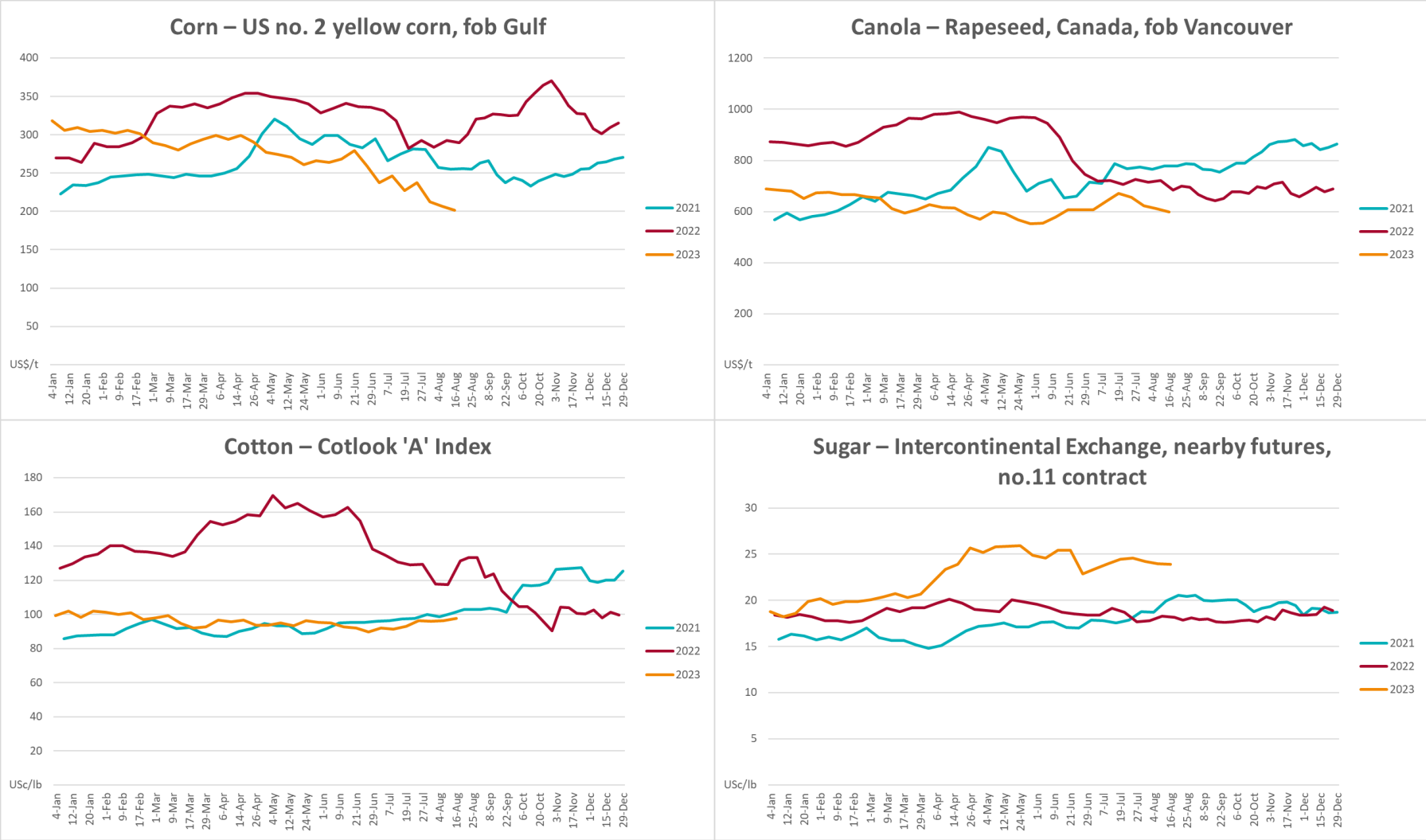
Live cattle – Light steers ex Darwin to Indonesia	17-Aug-22	Ac/kg lwt	420	480	-13%	320	31%
Live sheep – Live wethers (Muchea WA saleyard) to Middle East	14-Sep-22	$/head	93	113	-18%	114	-18%
Global Dairy Trade (GDT) weighted average prices [a]							
Dairy – Whole milk powder	16-Aug	US$/t	2,548	2,864	-11%	3,544	-28%
Dairy – Skim milk powder	16-Aug	US$/t	2,333	2,454	-5%	3,524	-34%
Dairy – Cheddar cheese	16-Aug	US$/t	4,127	3,910	6%	4,798	-14%
Dairy – Anhydrous milk fat	16-Aug	US$/t	4,452	4,705	-5%	5,518	-19%

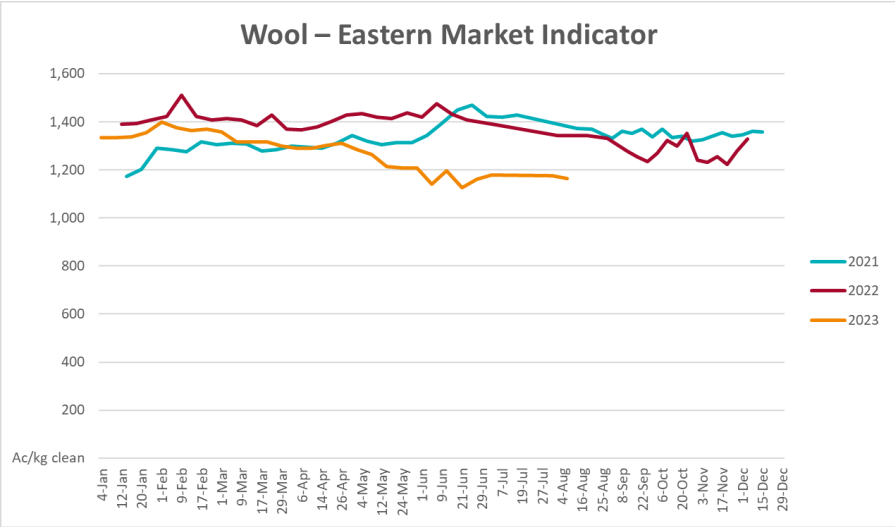
a Global Dairy Trade prices are updated twice monthly on the first and third Tuesday of each month.

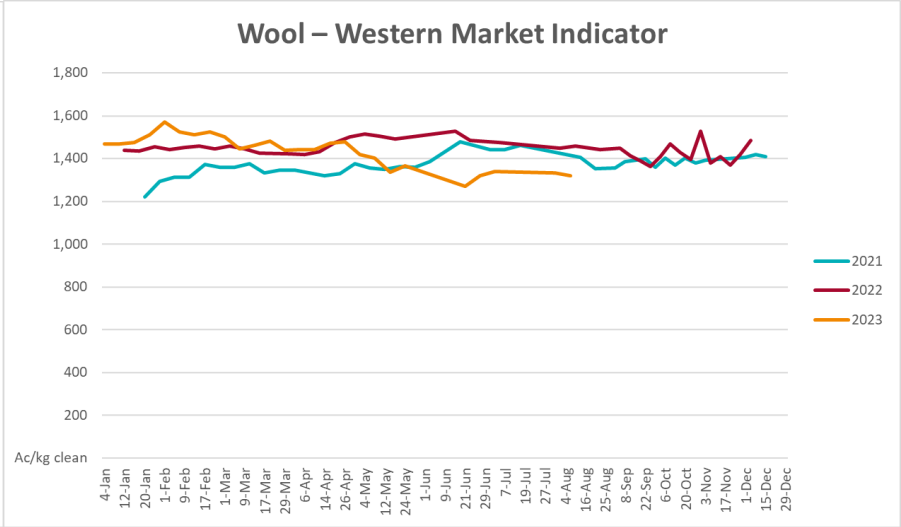
3.1. Selected world indicator prices



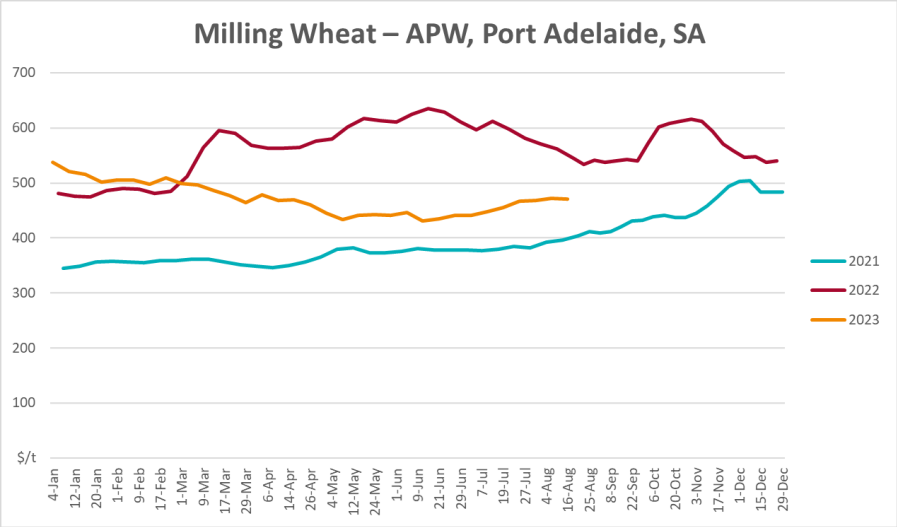


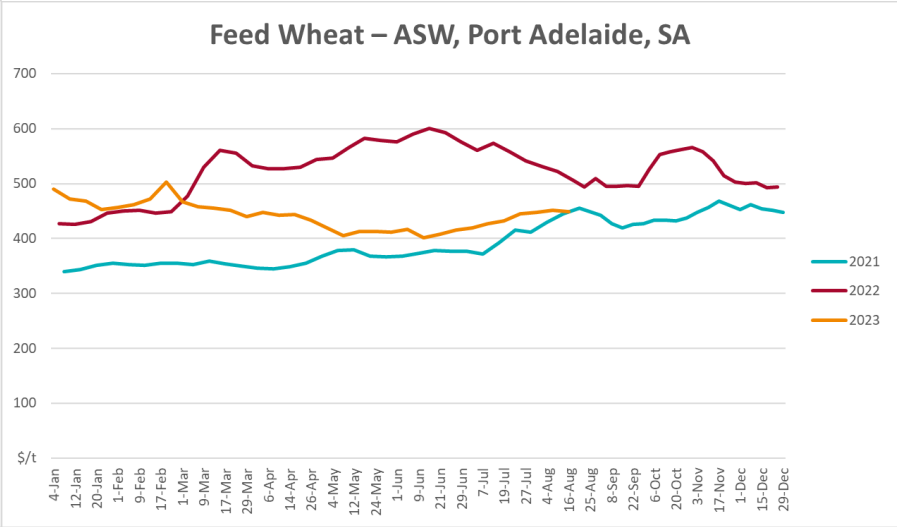

Corn – US no. 2 yellow corn, fob Gulf
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
US$/t
2021
2022
2023
Canola – Rapeseed, Canada, fob Vancouver
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
US$/t
2021
2022
2023
Cotton – Cotlook 'A' Index
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
USc/lb
2021
2022
2023
Sugar – Intercontinental Exchange, nearby futures, no.11 contract
30
25
20
15
10
5
USc/lb
2021
2022
2023

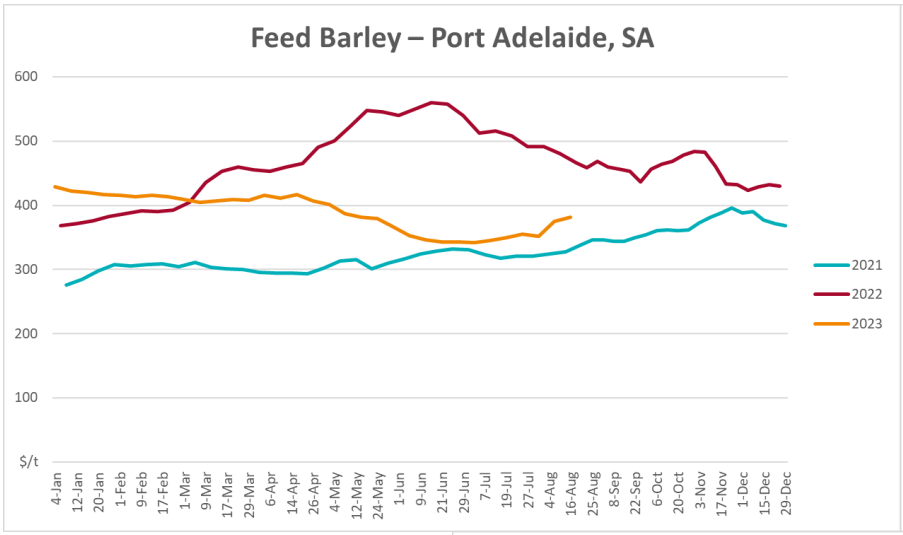

Wool – Eastern Market Indicator
1,600
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
Ac/kg clean
4-Jan
12-Jan
20-Jan
1-Feb
9-Feb
17-Feb
1-Mar
9-Mar
17-Mar
29-Mar
6-Apr
14-Apr
26-Apr
4-May
12-May
24-May
1-Jun
9-Jun
21-Jun
29-Jun
7-Jul
19-Jul
27-Jul
4-Aug
16-Aug
25-Aug
8-Sep
22-Sep
6-Oct
20-Oct
3-Nov
17-Nov
1-Dec
15-Dec
29-Dec
2021
2022
2023

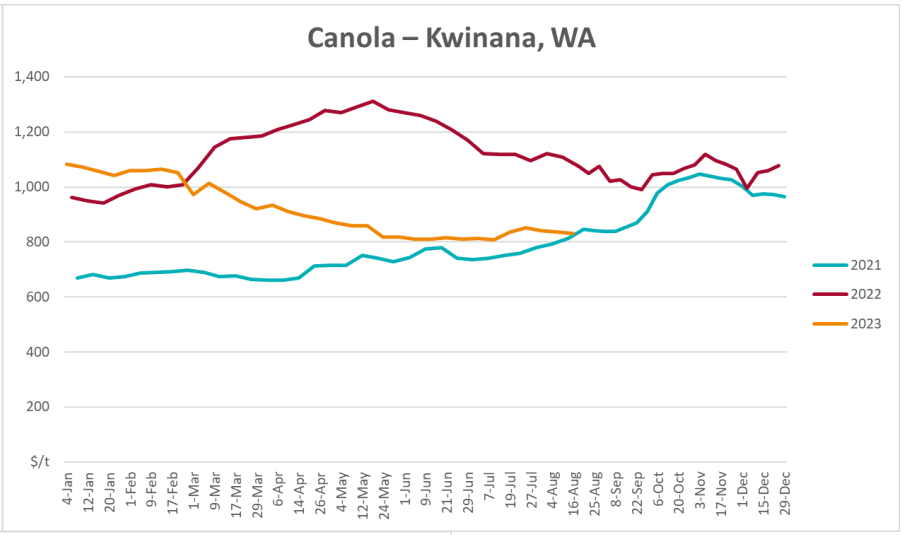

Wool – Western Market Indicator
1,800
1,600
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
Ac/kg clean
4-Jan
12-Jan
20-Jan
1-Feb
9-Feb
17-Feb
1-Mar
9-Mar
17-Mar
29-Mar
6-Apr
14-Apr
26-Apr
4-May
12-May
24-May
1-Jun
9-Jun
21-Jun
29-Jun
7-Jul
19-Jul
27-Jul
4-Aug
16-Aug
25-Aug
8-Sep
22-Sep
6-Oct
20-Oct
3-Nov
17-Nov
1-Dec
15-Dec
29-Dec
2021
2022
2023

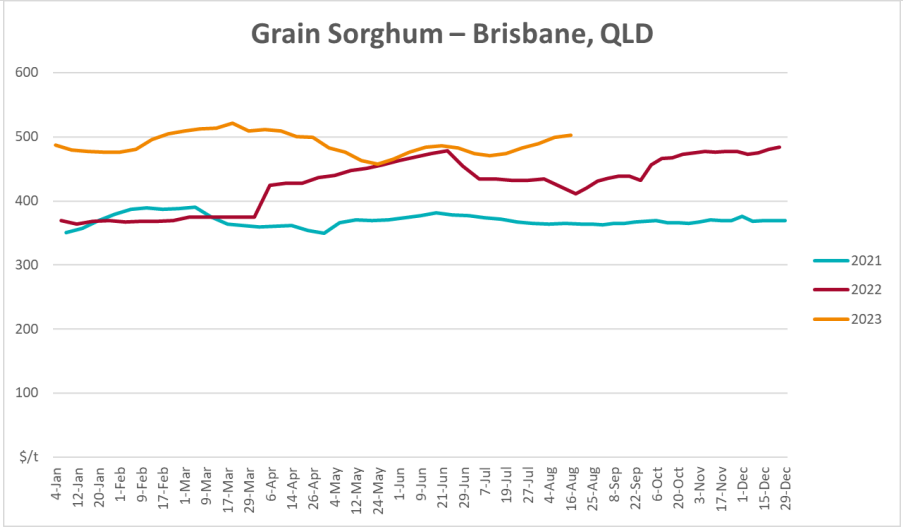
3.2. Selected domestic crop indicator prices



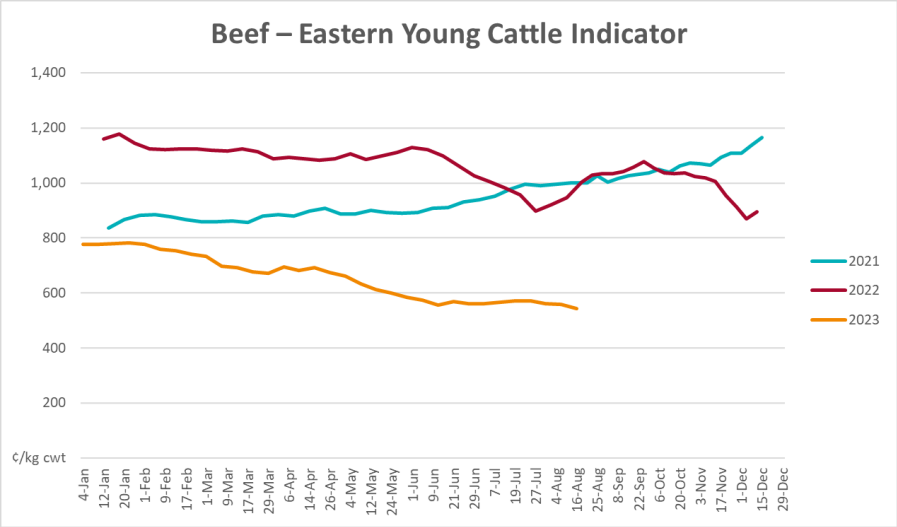


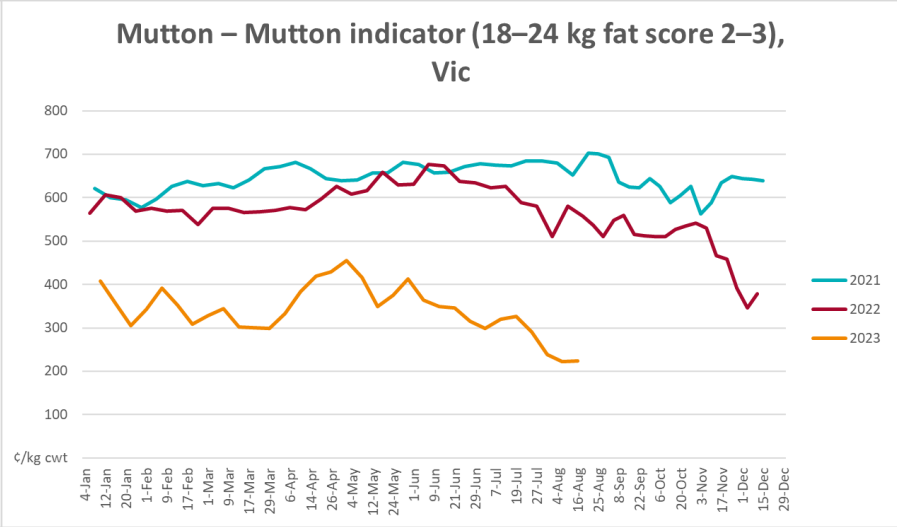

Feed Barley – Port Adelaide, SA
600
500
400
300
200
100
$/t
4-Jan
12-Jan
20-Jan
1-Feb
9-Feb
17-Feb
1-Mar
9-Mar
17-Mar
29-Mar
6-Apr
14-Apr
26-Apr
4-May
12-May
24-May
1-Jun
9-Jun
21-Jun
29-Jun
7-Jul
19-Jul
27-Jul
4-Aug
16-Aug
25-Aug
8-Sep
22-Sep
6-Oct
20-Oct
3-Nov
17-Nov
1-Dec
15-Dec
29-Dec
2021
2022
2023

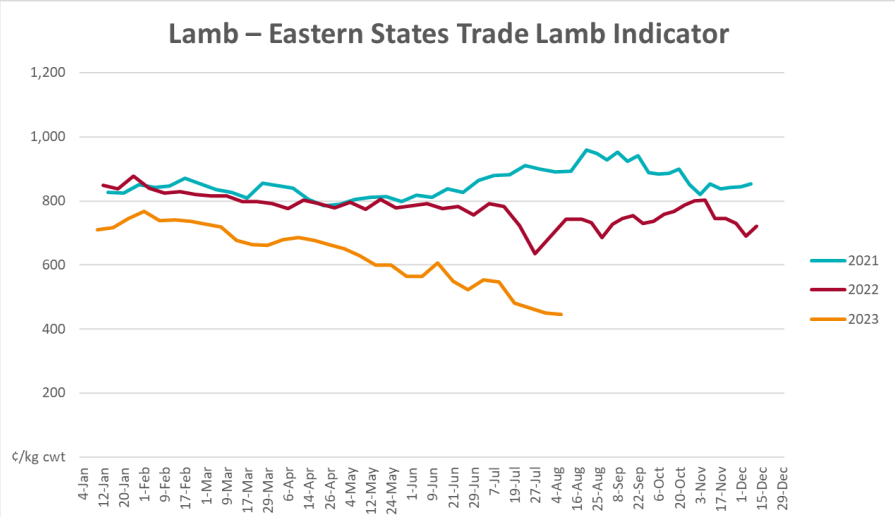

Canola – Kwinana, WA
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
$/t
4-Jan
12-Jan
20-Jan
1-Feb
9-Feb
17-Feb
1-Mar
9-Mar
17-Mar
29-Mar
6-Apr
14-Apr
26-Apr
4-May
12-May
24-May
1-Jun
9-Jun
21-Jun
29-Jun
7-Jul
19-Jul
27-Jul
4-Aug
16-Aug
25-Aug
8-Sep
22-Sep
6-Oct
20-Oct
3-Nov
17-Nov
1-Dec
15-Dec
29-Dec
2021
2022
2023

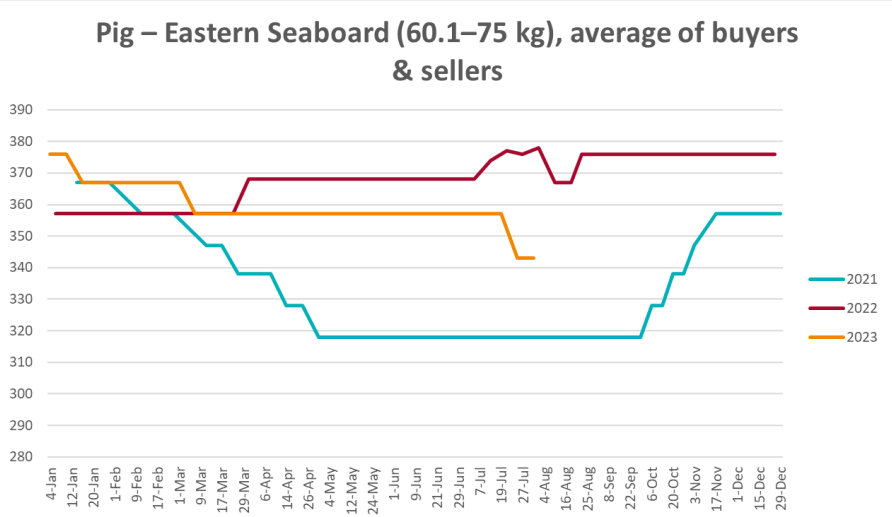

Grain Sorghum – Brisbane, QLD
600
500
400
300
200
100
$/t
4-Jan
12-Jan
20-Jan
1-Feb
9-Feb
17-Feb
1-Mar
9-Mar
17-Mar
29-Mar
6-Apr
14-Apr
26-Apr
4-May
12-May
24-May
1-Jun
9-Jun
21-Jun
29-Jun
7-Jul
19-Jul
27-Jul
4-Aug
16-Aug
25-Aug
8-Sep
22-Sep
6-Oct
20-Oct
3-Nov
17-Nov
1-Dec
15-Dec
29-Dec
2021
2022
2023

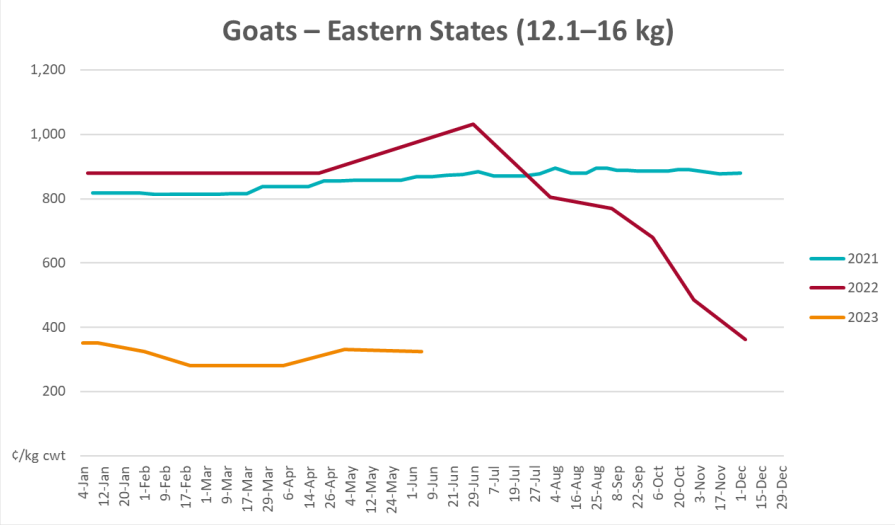
3.3. Selected domestic livestock indicator prices

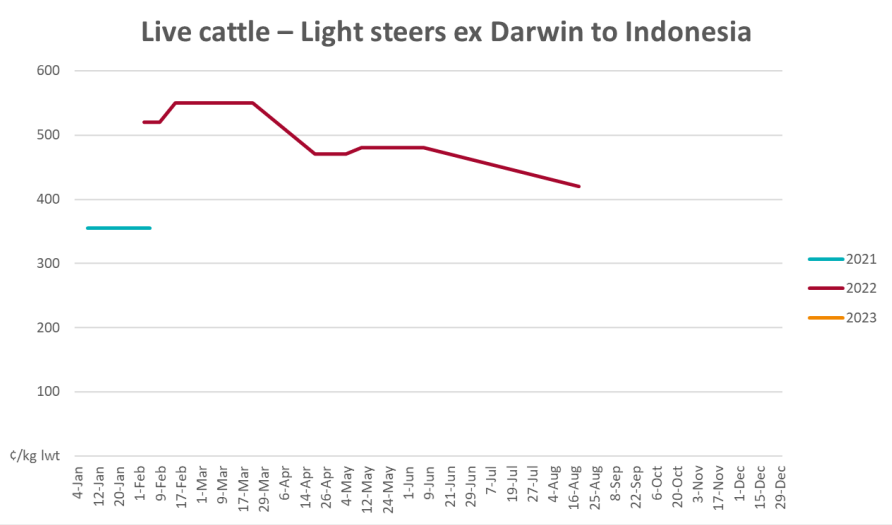


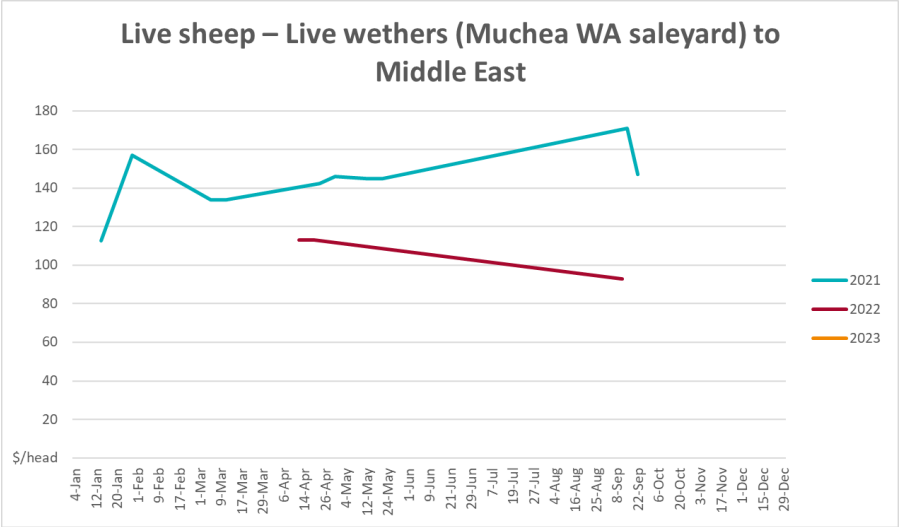



Lamb – Eastern States Trade Lamb Indicator
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
¢/kg cwt
2021
2022
2023

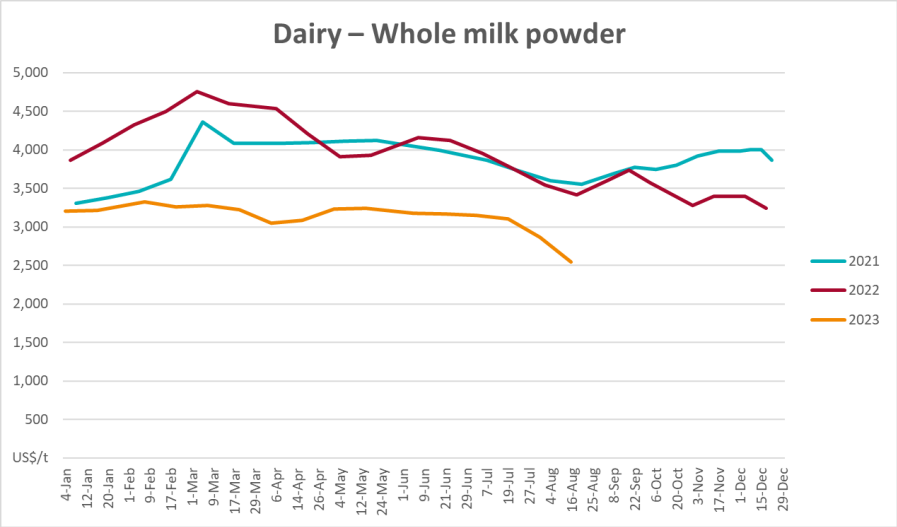

Pig – Eastern Seaboard (60.1–75 kg), average of buyers & sellers
390
380
370
360
350
340
330
320
310
300
290
280
2021
2022
2023

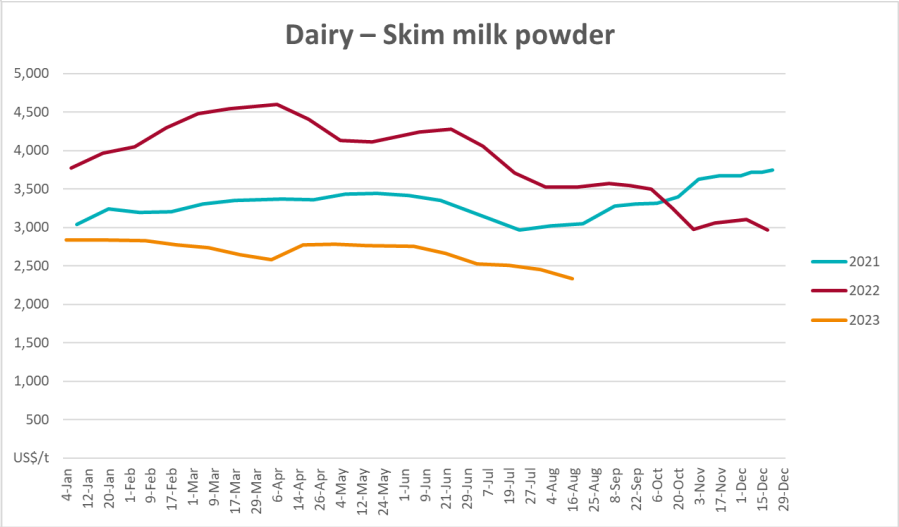

Goats – Eastern States (12.1–16 kg)
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
¢/kg cwt
2021
2022
2023

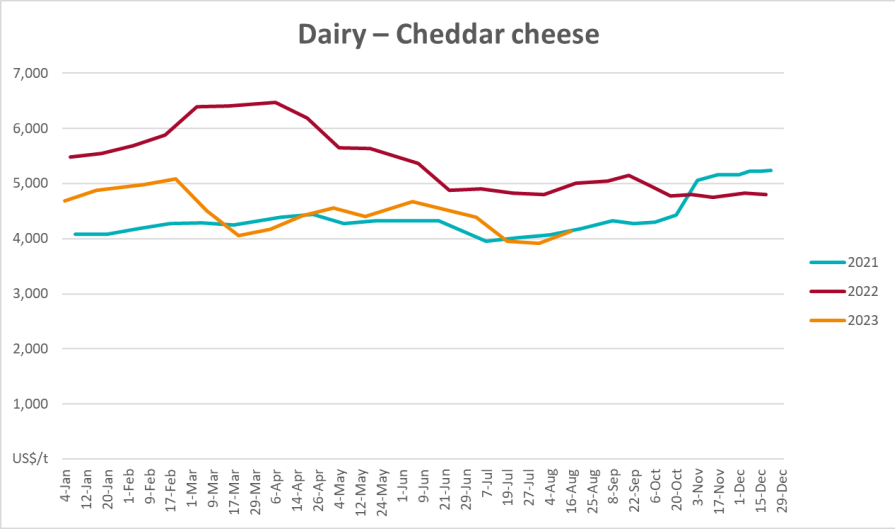

Live cattle – Light steers ex Darwin to Indonesia
600
500
400
300
200
100
¢/kg lwt
2021
2022
2023

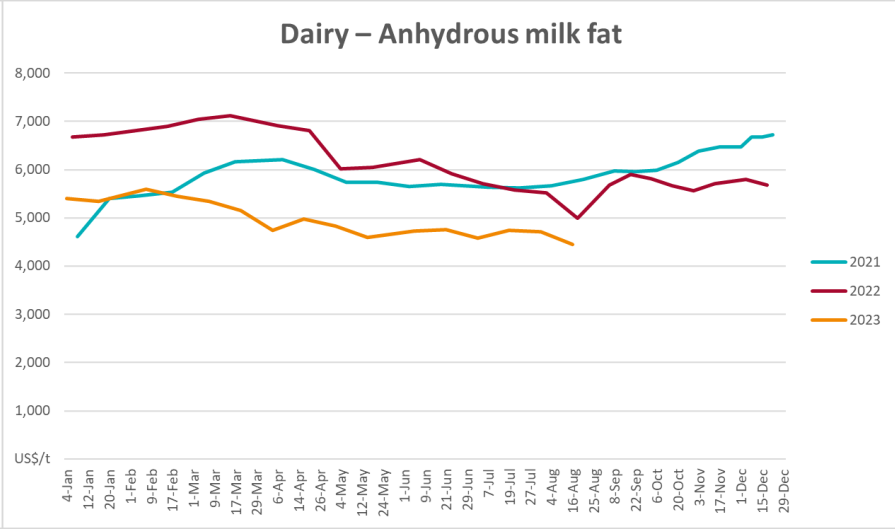

Live sheep – Live wethers (Muchea WA saleyard) to Middle East
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
$/head
4-Jan
12-Jan
20-Jan
1-Feb
9-Feb
17-Feb
1-Mar
9-Mar
17-Mar
29-Mar
6-Apr
14-Apr
26-Apr
4-May
12-May
24-May
1-Jun
9-Jun
21-Jun
29-Jun
7-Jul
19-Jul
27-Jul
4-Aug
16-Aug
25-Aug
8-Sep
22-Sep
6-Oct
20-Oct
3-Nov
17-Nov
1-Dec
15-Dec
29-Dec
2021
2022
2023

3.4. Global Dairy Trade (GDT) weighted average prices

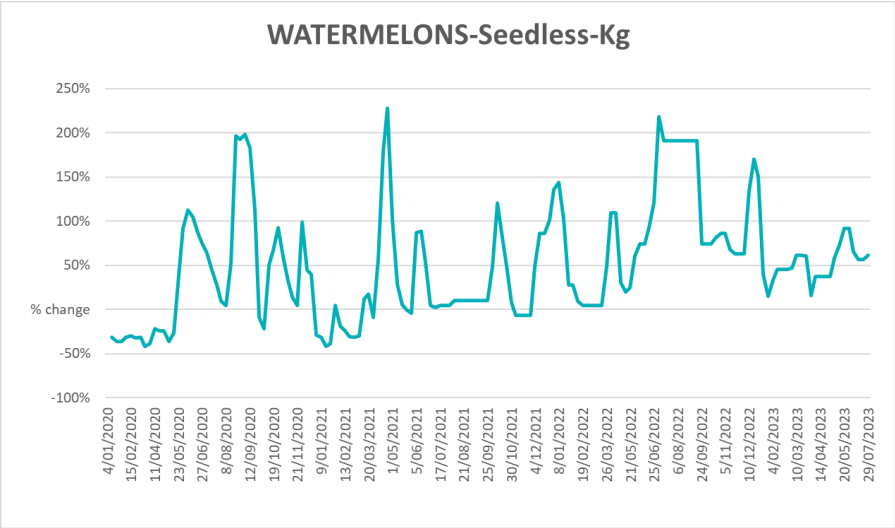


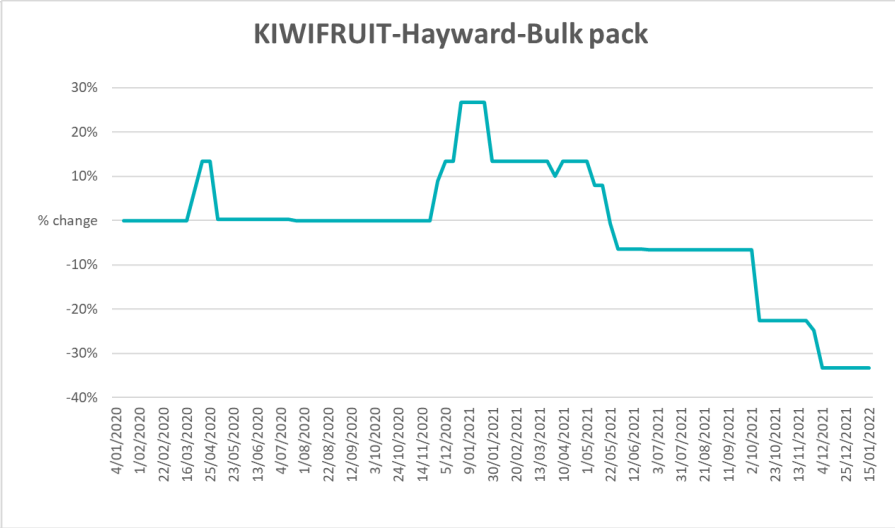


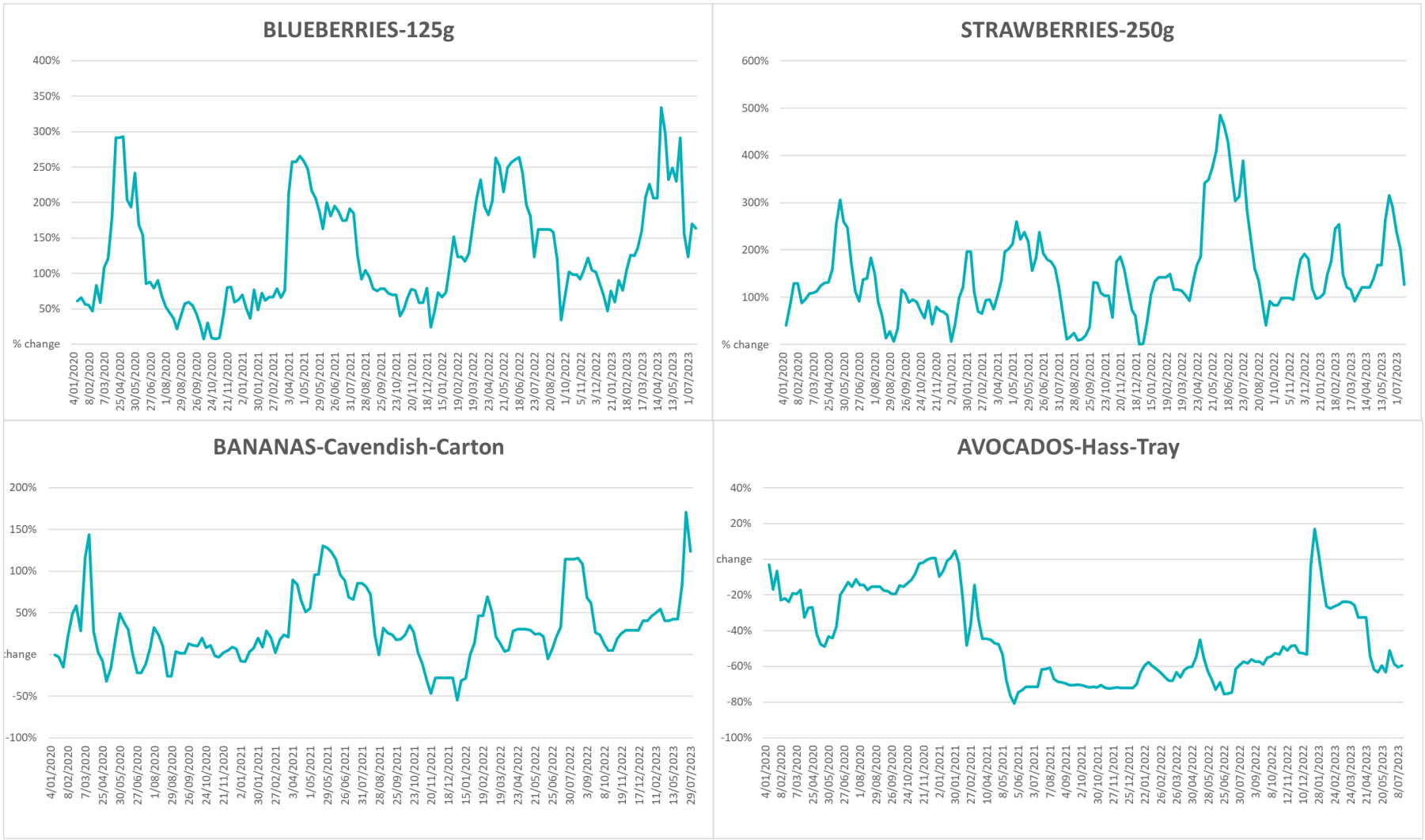

Dairy – Cheddar cheese
7,000
6,000
5,000
4,000
3,000
2,000
1,000
US$/t
4-Jan
12-Jan
20-Jan
1-Feb
9-Feb
17-Feb
1-Mar
9-Mar
17-Mar
29-Mar
6-Apr
14-Apr
26-Apr
4-May
12-May
24-May
1-Jun
9-Jun
21-Jun
29-Jun
7-Jul
19-Jul
27-Jul
4-Aug
16-Aug
25-Aug
8-Sep
22-Sep
6-Oct
20-Oct
3-Nov
17-Nov
1-Dec
15-Dec
29-Dec
2021
2022
2023

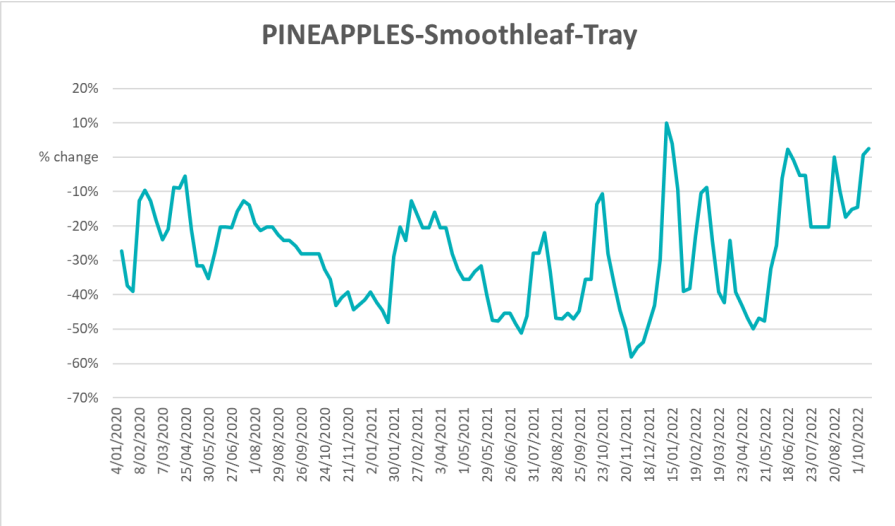

Dairy – Anhydrous milk fat
8,000
7,000
6,000
5,000
4,000
3,000
2,000
1,000
US$/t
4-Jan
12-Jan
20-Jan
1-Feb
9-Feb
17-Feb
1-Mar
9-Mar
17-Mar
29-Mar
6-Apr
14-Apr
26-Apr
4-May
12-May
24-May
1-Jun
9-Jun
21-Jun
29-Jun
7-Jul
19-Jul
27-Jul
4-Aug
16-Aug
25-Aug
8-Sep
22-Sep
6-Oct
20-Oct
3-Nov
17-Nov
1-Dec
15-Dec
29-Dec
2021
2022
2023

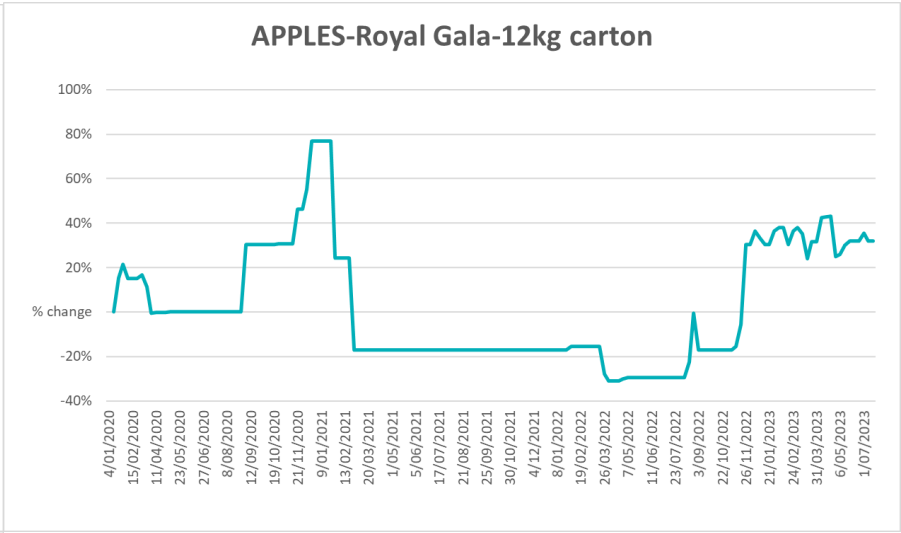
3.5. Selected fruit and vegetable prices

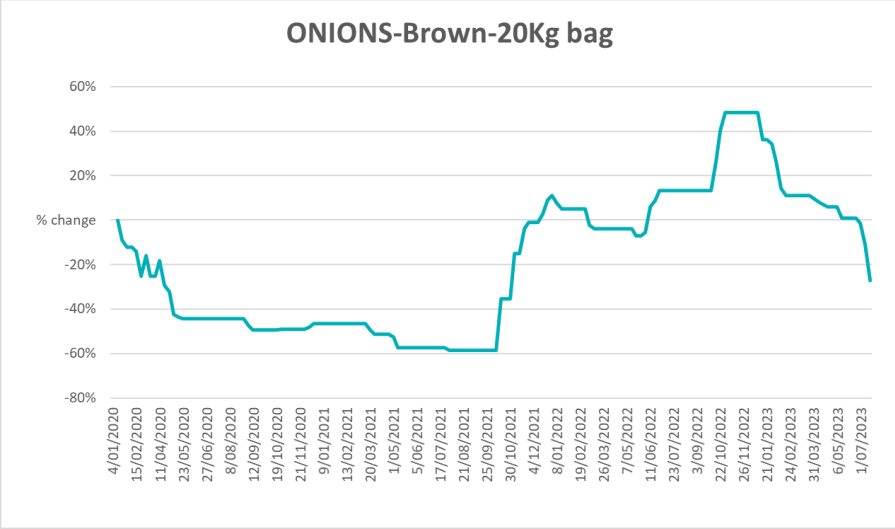


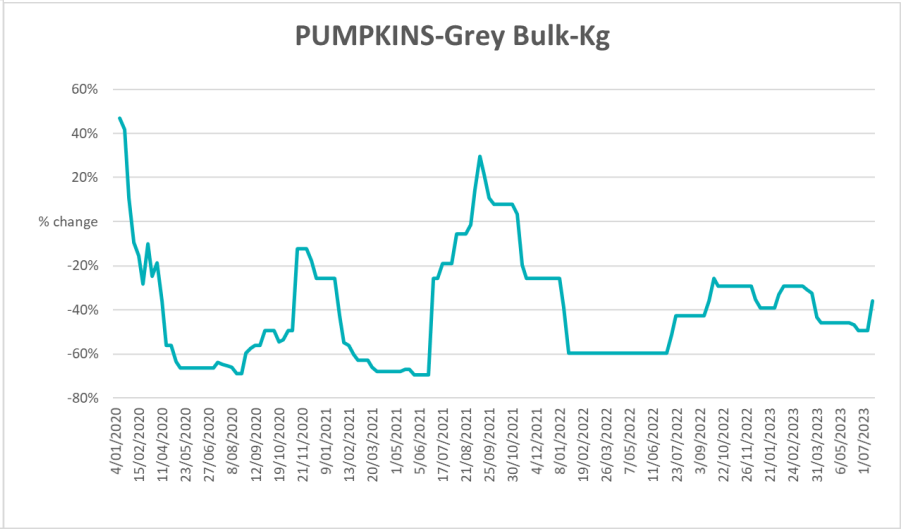


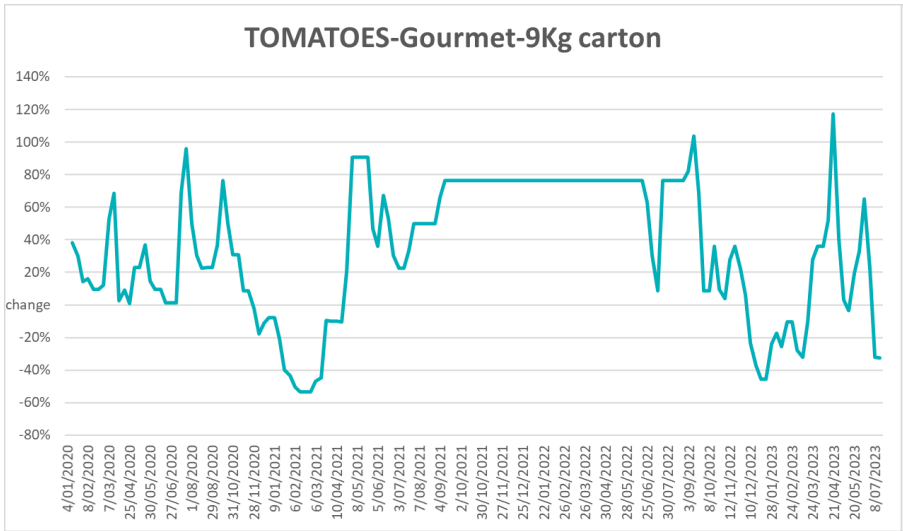

BLUEBERRIES-125g
400%
350%
300%
250%
200%
150%
100%
50%
% change
STRAWBERRIES-250g
600%
500%
400%
300%
200%
100%
% change
BANANAS-Cavendish-Carton
200%
150%
100%
50%
change
-50%
-100%
AVOCADOS-Hass-Tray
40%
20%
change
-20%
-40%
-60%
-80%
-100%

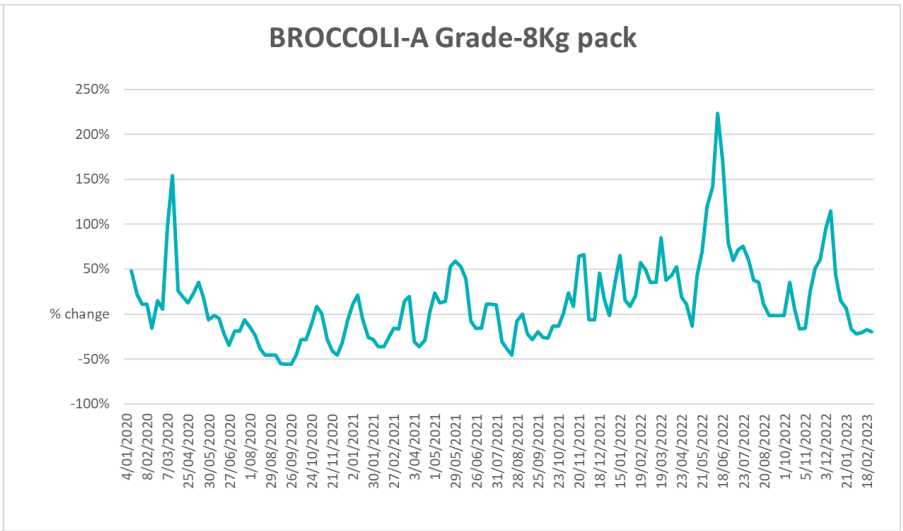

PINEAPPLES-Smoothleaf-Tray
20%
10%
% change
-10%
-20%
-30%
-40%
-50%
-60%
-70%
4/01/2020
8/02/2020
7/03/2020
25/04/2020
30/05/2020
27/06/2020
1/08/2020
29/08/2020
26/09/2020
24/10/2020
21/11/2020
2/01/2021
30/01/2021
27/02/2021
3/04/2021
1/05/2021
29/05/2021
26/06/2021
31/07/2021
28/08/2021
25/09/2021
23/10/2021
20/11/2021
18/12/2021
15/01/2022
19/02/2022
19/03/2022
23/04/2022
21/05/2022
18/06/2022
23/07/2022
20/08/2022
1/10/2022

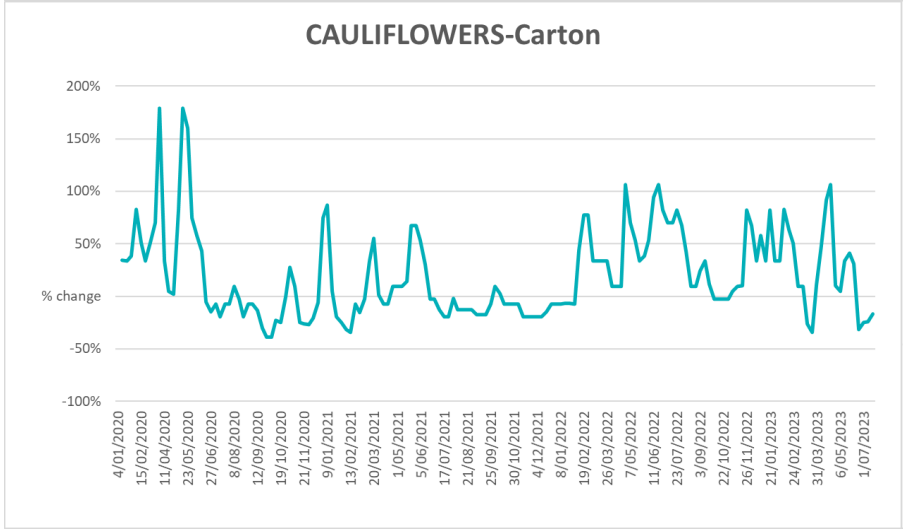

APPLES-Royal Gala-12kg carton
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
% change
-20%
-40%
4/01/2020
15/02/2020
11/04/2020
23/05/2020
27/06/2020
8/08/2020
12/09/2020
19/10/2020
21/11/2020
9/01/2021
13/02/2021
20/03/2021
1/05/2021
5/06/2021
17/07/2021
21/08/2021
25/09/2021
30/10/2021
4/12/2021
8/01/2022
19/02/2022
26/03/2022
7/05/2022
11/06/2022
23/07/2022
3/09/2022
22/10/2022
26/11/2022
21/01/2023
24/02/2023
31/03/2023
6/05/2023
1/07/2023

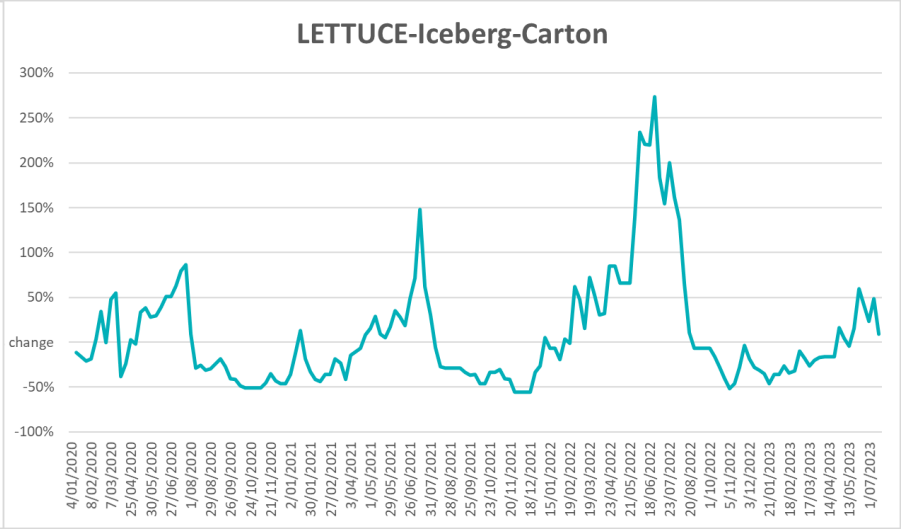

ONIONS-Brown-20Kg bag
60%
40%
20%
% change
-20%
-40%
-60%
-80%
4/01/2020
15/02/2020
11/04/2020
23/05/2020
27/06/2020
8/08/2020
12/09/2020
19/10/2020
21/11/2020
9/01/2021
13/02/2021
20/03/2021
1/05/2021
5/06/2021
17/07/2021
21/08/2021
25/09/2021
30/10/2021
4/12/2021
8/01/2022
19/02/2022
26/03/2022
7/05/2022
11/06/2022
23/07/2022
3/09/2022
22/10/2022
26/11/2022
21/01/2023
24/02/2023
31/03/2023
6/05/2023
1/07/2023

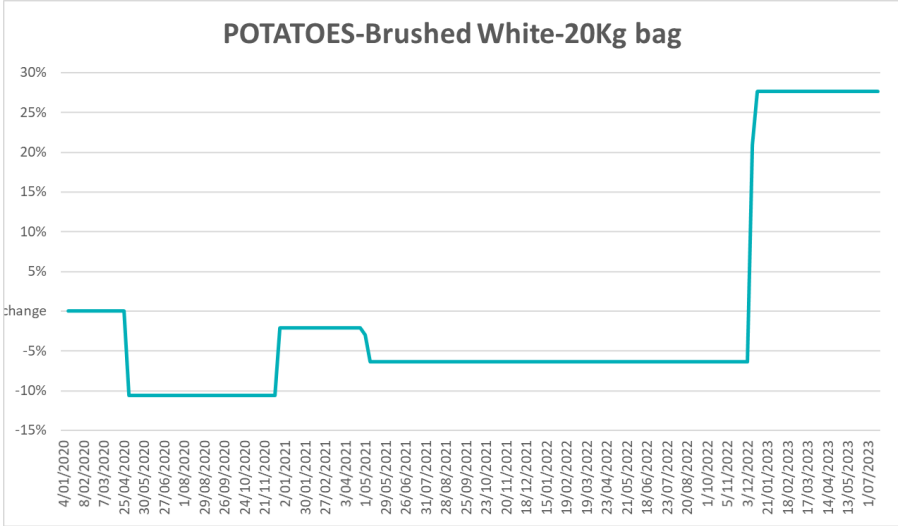

PUMPKINS-Grey Bulk-Kg
60%
40%
20%
% change
-20%
-40%
-60%
-80%
4/01/2020
15/02/2020
11/04/2020
23/05/2020
27/06/2020
8/08/2020
12/09/2020
19/10/2020
21/11/2020
9/01/2021
13/02/2021
20/03/2021
1/05/2021
5/06/2021
17/07/2021
21/08/2021
25/09/2021
30/10/2021
4/12/2021
8/01/2022
19/02/2022
26/03/2022
7/05/2022
11/06/2022
23/07/2022
3/09/2022
22/10/2022
26/11/2022
21/01/2023
24/02/2023
31/03/2023
6/05/2023
1/07/2023

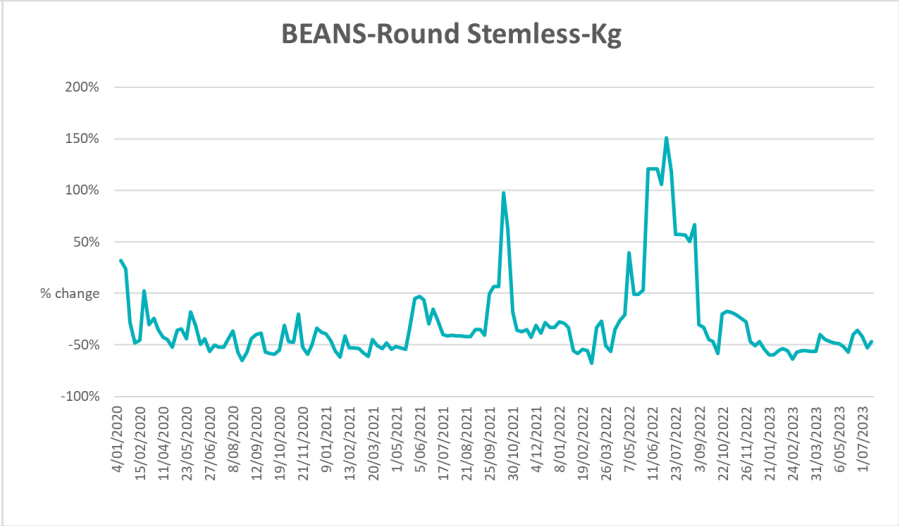

TOMATOES-Gourmet-9Kg carton
140%
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
change
-20%
-40%
-60%
-80%
4/01/2020
8/02/2020
7/03/2020
25/04/2020
30/05/2020
27/06/2020
1/08/2020
29/08/2020
31/10/2020
28/11/2020
9/01/2021
6/02/2021
6/03/2021
10/04/2021
8/05/2021
5/06/2021
3/07/2021
7/08/2021
4/09/2021
2/10/2021
30/10/2021
27/11/2021
25/12/2021
22/01/2022
26/02/2022
26/03/2022
30/04/2022
28/05/2022
25/06/2022
30/07/2022
3/09/2022
8/10/2022
12/11/2022
10/12/2022
28/01/2023
24/02/2023
24/03/2023
21/04/2023
20/05/2023
8/07/2023


BROCCOLI-A Grade-8Kg pack
250%
200%
150%
100%
50%
% change
-50%
-100%
4/01/2020
8/02/2020
7/03/2020
25/04/2020
30/05/2020
27/06/2020
1/08/2020
29/08/2020
26/09/2020
24/10/2020
21/11/2020
2/01/2021
30/01/2021
27/02/2021
3/04/2021
1/05/2021
29/05/2021
26/06/2021
31/07/2021
28/08/2021
25/09/2021
23/10/2021
20/11/2021
18/12/2021
15/01/2022
19/02/2022
19/03/2022
23/04/2022
21/05/2022
18/06/2022
23/07/2022
20/08/2022
1/10/2022
5/11/2022
3/12/2022
21/01/2023
18/02/2023

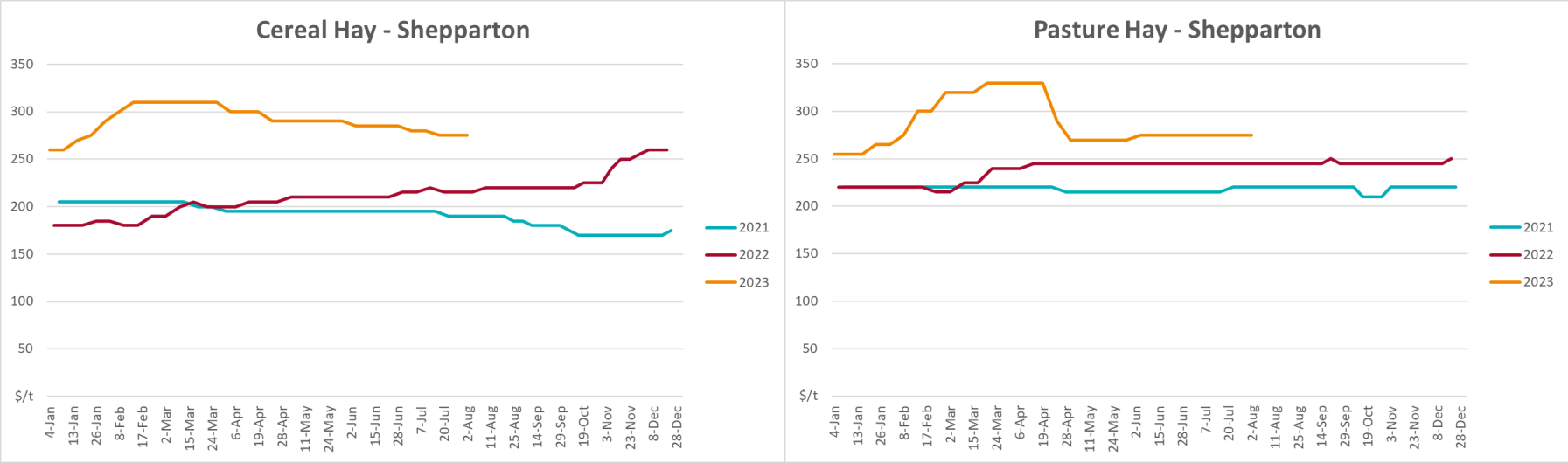

CAULIFLOWERS-Carton
200%
150%
100%
50%
% change
-50%
-100%
4/01/2020
15/02/2020
11/04/2020
23/05/2020
27/06/2020
8/08/2020
12/09/2020
19/10/2020
21/11/2020
9/01/2021
13/02/2021
20/03/2021
1/05/2021
5/06/2021
17/07/2021
21/08/2021
25/09/2021
30/10/2021
4/12/2021
8/01/2022
19/02/2022
26/03/2022
7/05/2022
11/06/2022
23/07/2022
3/09/2022
22/10/2022
26/11/2022
21/01/2023
24/02/2023
31/03/2023
6/05/2023
1/07/2023

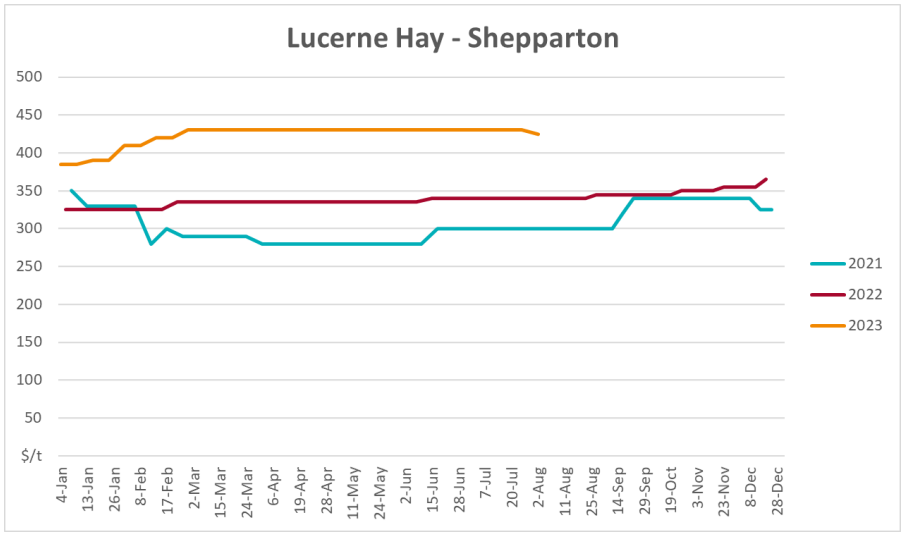

LETTUCE-Iceberg-Carton
300%
250%
200%
150%
100%
50%
change
-50%
-100%
4/01/2020
8/02/2020
7/03/2020
25/04/2020
30/05/2020
27/06/2020
1/08/2020
29/08/2020
26/09/2020
24/10/2020
21/11/2020
2/01/2021
30/01/2021
27/02/2021
3/04/2021
1/05/2021
29/05/2021
26/06/2021
31/07/2021
28/08/2021
25/09/2021
23/10/2021
20/11/2021
18/12/2021
15/01/2022
19/02/2022
19/03/2022
23/04/2022
21/05/2022
18/06/2022
23/07/2022
20/08/2022
1/10/2022
5/11/2022
3/12/2022
21/01/2023
18/02/2023
17/03/2023
14/04/2023
13/05/2023
1/07/2023


POTATOES-Brushed White-20Kg bag
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
change
-5%
-10%
-15%
4/01/2020
8/02/2020
7/03/2020
25/04/2020
30/05/2020
27/06/2020
1/08/2020
29/08/2020
26/09/2020
24/10/2020
21/11/2020
2/01/2021
30/01/2021
27/02/2021
3/04/2021
1/05/2021
29/05/2021
26/06/2021
31/07/2021
28/08/2021
25/09/2021
23/10/2021
20/11/2021
18/12/2021
15/01/2022
19/02/2022
19/03/2022
23/04/2022
21/05/2022
18/06/2022
23/07/2022
20/08/2022
1/10/2022
5/11/2022
3/12/2022
21/01/2023
18/02/2023
17/03/2023
14/04/2023
13/05/2023
1/07/2023


BEANS-Round Stemless-Kg
200%
150%
100%
50%
% change
-50%
-100%
4/01/2020
15/02/2020
11/04/2020
23/05/2020
27/06/2020
8/08/2020
12/09/2020
19/10/2020
21/11/2020
9/01/2021
13/02/2021
20/03/2021
1/05/2021
5/06/2021
17/07/2021
21/08/2021
25/09/2021
30/10/2021
4/12/2021
8/01/2022
19/02/2022
26/03/2022
7/05/2022
11/06/2022
23/07/2022
3/09/2022
22/10/2022
26/11/2022
21/01/2023
24/02/2023
31/03/2023
6/05/2023
1/07/2023

3.6 Selected domestic fodder indicator prices




Lucerne Hay - Shepparton
500
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
$/t
4-Jan
13-Jan
26-Jan
8-Feb
17-Feb
2-Mar
15-Mar
24-Mar
6-Apr
19-Apr
28-Apr
11-May
24-May
2-Jun
15-Jun
28-Jun
7-Jul
20-Jul
2-Aug
11-Aug
25-Aug
14-Sep
29-Sep
19-Oct
3-Nov
23-Nov
8-Dec
28-Dec
2021
2022
2023

4. Data attribution

Climate

Bureau of Meteorology

- Weekly rainfall totals: www.bom.gov.au/climate/maps/rainfall/
- Monthly and last 3-month rainfall percentiles: www.bom.gov.au/water/landscape/
- Temperature anomalies: www.bom.gov.au/jsp/awap/temp/index.jsp
- Rainfall forecast: www.bom.gov.au/jsp/watl/rainfall/pme.jsp
- Seasonal outlook: www.bom.gov.au/climate/outlooks/#/overview/summary/
- Climate drivers: http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/enso/
- Soil moisture: www.bom.gov.au/water/landscape/

Other

- Pasture growth: www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/aussiegrass/
- 3-month global outlooks: Environment and Climate Change Canada, NOAA Climate Prediction Center, EUROBRISA CPTEC/INPE, European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts, Hydrometcenter of Russia, National Climate Center Climate System Diagnosis and Prediction Room (NCC), International Research Institute for Climate and Society
- Global production: https://ipad.fas.usda.gov/ogamaps/cropmapsandcalendars.aspx
- Autumn break: Pook et al., 2009, https://rmets-onlinelibrary-wiley-com.virtual.anu.edu.au/doi/epdf/10.1002/joc.1833

Water

Prices

- Waterflow: https://www.waterflow.io/
- Ruralco: https://www.ruralcowater.com.au/

Bureau of Meteorology:

- Allocation trade: http://www.bom.gov.au/water/dashboards/#/water-markets/mdb/at
- Storage volumes: http://www.bom.gov.au/water/dashboards/#/water-storages/summary/drainage

Trade constraints:

- Water NSW: https://www.waternsw.com.au/customer-service/ordering-trading-and-pricing/trading/murrumbidgee
- Victorian Water Register: https://www.waterregister.vic.gov.au/TradingRules2019/

Commodities

Fruit and vegetables

- Datafresh: www.freshstate.com.au

Pigs

- Australian Pork Limited: www.australianpork.com.au

Dairy

- Global Dairy Trade: www.globaldairytrade.info/en/product-results/

World wheat, canola

- International Grains Council

World coarse grains

- United States Department of Agriculture

World cotton

- Cotlook: www.cotlook.com/

World sugar

- New York Stock Exchange - Intercontinental Exchange

Wool

- Australian Wool Exchange: www.awex.com.au/

Domestic wheat, barley, sorghum, canola and fodder

- Jumbuk Consulting Pty Ltd: http://www.jumbukag.com.au/

Cattle, beef, mutton, lamb, goat and live export

- Meat and Livestock Australia: www.mla.com.au/Prices-and-market

Cataloguing data
This publication (and any material sourced from it) should be attributed as:

ABARES 2023, Weekly Australian Climate, Water and Agricultural Update, Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences, Canberra, 17 August 2023. CC BY 4.0 DOI: https://doi.org/10.25814/5f3e04e7d2503

ISSN 2652-7561

This publication is available at https://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/products/weekly_update

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

GPO Box 858 Canberra ACT 2601

Telephone 1800 900 090

Web agriculture.gov.au/abares

Statement of Professional Independence
The views and analysis presented in ABARES publications, including this one, reflect ABARES professionally independent findings, based on scientific and economic concepts, principles, information and data. These views, analysis and findings may not reflect or be consistent with the views or positions of the Australian Government, or of organisations or groups who have commissioned ABARES reports or analysis. More information on professional independence is provided on the ABARES website.

Acknowledgements
This report was prepared by Kavina Dayal and Matthew Miller.